

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Scottsburg Courthouse Square Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by First, Kerton, Railroad, and Wardell Streets N/A ☐ not for publication
city or town Scottsburg N/A ☐ vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Scott code 143 zip code 47170

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

- ☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

- ☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

- ☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, (explain:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object
☐ landscape

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
48	5	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
8	1	objects
56	6	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional
COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial Institution
GOVERNMENT: City Hall
GOVERNMENT: Courthouse
EDUCATION: Library

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional
GOVERNMENT: City Hall
GOVERNMENT: Courthouse
EDUCATION: Library

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque
LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic
LATE VICTORIAN: Stick/Eastlake
19th & 20th c. AMER.:

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone
walls BRICK
WOOD: Weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other METAL
BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1873-1952

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Baty, Andrew

Carter, Travis

Shopbell, Clifford

9. Major Bibliographic References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 16.5 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 606820 4282500
Zone Easting Northing

3 16 607120 4282240
Zone Easting Northing

2 16 607120 4282520

4 16 606840 4282240

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Melinda Lowry/ Vice-President Preservation Alliance, Inc.
organization date 06-17-2002
street & number 1976 S Comer Rd telephone 812/ 752-3914
city or town Scottsburg state IN zip code 47170

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Various
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Scottsburg Courthouse Square Historic District

The Courthouse Square Historic District is located in the center of Scottsburg, the county seat of Scott County, in south central Indiana. The district consists of a major portion of the original 1871 plat of Scottsburg and is an excellent example of the Shelbyville plan arranged on a regular grid pattern bounded by streets on all four sides. The streets bordering the square include: Main Street on the west, originally a major north-south thoroughfare, Highway 1; McClain Avenue, now State Road 56, which runs east-west through southern Indiana; First Street on the east; and Wardell Street to the south. Alleys divide each block into three sections. A rail line constructed in 1852 also runs north and south along the western portion of the district.

The district is composed of one, two, two and a half, and three story brick and stone commercial structures with zero setbacks, which form an essentially contiguous perimeter to the wooded courthouse lawn. The only exception to this is the public library located at the southwest corner, opposite the courtyard, which sits at a forty-five degree angle. Additional brick and frame commercial and residential buildings and surface parking lots lie immediately adjacent to the district and complete the business district of downtown Scottsburg. There are a total of forty-eight contributing buildings within the district.

The character of the district is defined by late 19th and early 20th century commercial architecture, with significant examples of the Italianate, Richardsonian Romanesque, Renaissance Revival, Colonial Revival, and Art Moderne styles. The predominant building material is red brick, as evidenced by the courthouse and twenty-nine commercial buildings within the district. Secondary materials include Indiana limestone and various shades of buff and yellow brick. Decorative brickwork, cast iron, ornamental pressed metal, and glazed tile and Carerra glass are also exhibited.

Typical of a rural county seat, sixteen of the buildings within the district contain professional offices or businesses and twenty-seven house retail businesses. Five restaurants, one movie theater and two churches are also found here. There are four public buildings: the courthouse, county emergency offices, public library, and city hall.

The Scottsburg Courthouse Square Historic District comprises the central business district of the city of Scottsburg, located near the center of Scott County in south central Indiana. The topography of the county varies from the Scottsburg Lowlands on the east to the Knobstone Escarpment on the west. The lay of the land in the city and immediate surrounding area is level and has contributed over the years to agricultural pursuits.

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Located in the surrounding rural areas of the county are several towns and villages. The only sizable town is Austin with a population of 4,724 located five miles to the north of Scottsburg. The town of Lexington, the first county seat, is located ten miles to the southeast. Two small villages are also present, Vienna, located directly two miles south and Leota, approximately six miles to the southwest.

There are a total of 67 buildings, structures, sites, and objects within the boundaries of the district. Of these, forty-seven are contributing and six are non-contributing. The Scottsburg Depot has been previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The non-contributing buildings are either those constructed after the district's period of significance or historic buildings that have been extensively altered. This includes the gazebo constructed in 1983. A 1908 statue of William Hayden English (photo #4) located on the north side of the courtyard along with cast iron gate posts (photo #3) are considered contributing objects.

Centrally located within the district, the Scott County Courthouse is the primary architectural feature and is the best example of the Italianate style (photos #1-4). An addition (photos #2 -3) to the original 1873 Italianate style building was made in 1997. The original structure (photo #1) remains the expanded building's west wing. Facing northward, the courthouse is a two and one-half story brick structure.

The original building, designed by Andrew Baty and constructed by Travis Carter, is three bays wide and seven bays deep, with a cruciform plan. Set on a brick foundation, the entire building is made of unglazed red brick laid in a common bond, with seven stretcher courses for each header course. The three exposed elevations of the original building maintain a low-pitched gabled roof with a wide frieze, cornice returns, and mutule decoration.

Symmetrical in design, the north or front elevation maintains a central entrance with paired doors topped by a fixed transom and two rows of brick hood moulds. A datestone above this entrance, which lists the architect and builders, is set in limestone in a semi-circular arch of brick. Flanking this entrance are four over four double hung windows with limestone sills and double rows of brick hood moulds. The second story repeats the first floor plan. The upper half-story maintains three fixed wood sashes on a continuous limestone sill topped by semi-circular brick hood moulds.

The west elevation is seven bays wide and continues the theme of the front elevation with four over four sash, limestone sills and brick hood moulds. The only exception is the first floor that is

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Scottsburg Courthouse Square Historic District

centered by narrow casement windows. The south elevation repeats the north elevation except for an off center, double hung sash above the central entrance.

Ratio Architects of Indianapolis was hired in 1995 to construct an addition to the courthouse. Symmetrical in plan, the new design replicates the original plan and is connected by a center two-story, five bay outward projecting section with contemporary arched lintels and projecting brick piers topped with square, wood capitals. This central section incorporates the original eastern portion of the cross plan and projects out one bay from the north and south elevations. A cupola can be found resting over this portion of the roof.

Like the original 1873 section, the east wing is also three bays wide and seven bays deep, with end gables and four over four double-hung wood sash windows with two rows of arched brick lintels. On the east wall of this wing, a wheelchair ramp is concealed behind a curving brick wall at the street level. The unifying feature connecting the three sections is a continuous wide frieze and projecting cornice. The architectural integrity is maintained through the use of features common to 19th century buildings: unglazed red brick, four over four windows and limestone sills and caps.

The courthouse, surrounded by mature deciduous trees, has brick lined walks leading from two of the corners and centrally from all four sides of the square to the courthouse entrances. A bronze statue of William Hayden English (photo #4) is located on the lawn north of the courthouse and is considered a contributing object. Indianapolis sculptor John H. Mahoney made the plaster original and American Bronze Company in Chicago made two castings in 1898. This one may have stood in the English Hotel in Indianapolis for a few years, per family wishes. In September of 1907, Scott County officials dedicated the sculpture as it stands today. The other casting was given to English, Indiana. A native of Scott County, English was a lawyer, soldier, author, and politician running as a vice presidential candidate in 1880. A cedar shake roof gazebo (photo #3) erected in the 1980s on the southeast side of the courthouse, is considered a noncontributing building.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF PIVOTAL & NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Town Tavern, 38 West McClain, 20th Century Commercial, 1924, (photo #7)

Simple one story design similar in style to two adjoining buildings. A common bond brick cornice features a decorative brick rectangle composed of an inset of bricks set on end. A limestone cap rests atop the brick. The central recessed entryway is flanked by large plate glass windows on either side of the original wooden door. A transom spans both the windows and the entry. The floor configuration is open with a back service / office area that has been partitioned off.

Salem Rogers Grocery & Meat, 30 West McClain, 20th Century Commercial, 1923 (photo #7) Simple one story design similar in style to two adjoining buildings on either side. A common bond brick parapet features a decorative brick rectangle defined by an inset of soldier course brick. A limestone cap rests atop the brick. Large plate glass windows have Luxfer glass transom windows above. The central recessed entryway with a wooden replacement door also has transom windows that follow the inset. The floor configuration is also open with a back service / office area that has been partitioned off.

A & P Grocery, 22 West McClain, 20th Century Commercial, 1923 (photo #7) Simple one story design similar in style to two other adjoining buildings. A common bond brick parapet features a decorative brick rectangle defined by an inset of soldier course brick. A limestone cap rests atop the brick. The central recessed entryway is flanked by large plate glass windows on either side. A Luxfer glass transom spans both the windows and the entry with an open floor configuration with a back service / office area that has been partitioned off.

Harmon Building, 4 West McClain, 20th Century Commercial, 1907 (photo #7)

Noncontributing. Two story building with a new brick façade, windows, and doors. Although the construction date fits within the period of significance too many alterations have taken place and not enough original materials have been retained for architectural significance.

Corner Drugstore, 2 West McClain Avenue, 19th Century Commercial, c.1880 (photo #7) This two story building is bounded on the south by McClain Avenue and on the east by Main Street. The cornice features a brick dentil motif. Rectangular window openings on the second story have replacement metal casement windows, rough cut lintels and sills. Windows and doorways on both levels facing Main Street are segmentally arched. The main entry is set at an angle in the southeast corner of the building. A cast iron column with a decorative capital supports an overhang that provides protection to the entrance. Windows on the storefront facing McClain Avenue are plate glass. The star washers for the tie rods are original to the building. The floor plan is open with an enclosed stair at the rear of the building. At one time, this second floor access had a functional door that opened out onto Main Street.

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City Hall, 2 East McClain Avenue. Richardsonian Romanesque, 1899-1900 (photos #10-11) Scottsburg City Hall occupies a two story building that served as the Scottsburg State Bank from 1901-1937. The front façade, facing McClain Avenue, is made of rough cut limestone. The corner entry is flanked by cast iron columns with Corinthian capitals supporting a stone pediment. A second story triple window facing McClain Avenue has been altered, however, the large opening has remained intact. The west elevation, facing Main Street, is laid up in common bond red brick accented with smooth limestone stringcourses. The arched windows on this side feature limestone lintels and keystones. The building is topped by a pressed metal cornice. In 1998 the rear of the adjacent building, which forms an L around City Hall, was tied into this building to provide additional room for city offices. The main entrance into this building is now off of Main Street. A wide hallway leads to the city council chamber directly to the east or to the utility office to the north. There are several smaller offices incorporated into this space. To the south (back toward McClain) a long narrow corridor that runs along the west wall is partitioned off from office space located on the east side. A large safe that once served the bank is located here.

Shapinsky's Store, 10 East McClain Avenue, 20th Century Functional, 1906 (photo #11) Built originally for an undertaking business, this building served as the site of Shapinsky's Clothing Store from 1907 until 1982. A corbelled brick cornice with a stringcourse of limestone rests above the brick pilasters that frame the second story windows with roughcut stone lintels. The common bond brickwork is joined with tinted mortar. This L shaped building has been recently tied into City Hall which it surrounds. The storefront has been altered with awnings attached to the paired double hung second floor windows. The recessed double entry with large plate glass windows has a new aluminum siding storefront above. Star washers on tie rods running along the top of the façade are original. The configuration of the doors and windows on the first floor has been altered from the original.

WMPI-Dismore Grocery, 22 East McClain Avenue, 20th Century Commercial, 1900 (photo #11) Noncontributing. Two story building with a new brick façade, windows, and doors. Although the construction date fits within the period of significance too many alterations have taken place and not enough original materials have been retained for architectural significance.

Fisher Building, 82 East McClain Avenue, Italianate, c. 1880s, (photo #14) J.L. Fisher was responsible for the construction of this building as well as its neighbor to the west. The two-story, three bay structure features Italianate / Eastlake style ornamentation and a Mesker Brothers pressed metal and cast iron façade. A projecting metal cornice with pressed decoration, paired brackets, and console brackets topped with a floral motif, caps the building. Below, the façade features modillions, buttons, and Corinthian columns with sunflowers. A storefront that was applied in the 1920s leaves exposed the transom windows above the

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Fisher Building - continued

display windows and central entrance. On the east side of the building, an ornamental iron staircase leads to a second story entrance. The ghost of a sign that was painted on the east wall during the early 1930s is still visible under the steps.

Everitt Building, 83 South First Street, 20th Century Commercial. 1959, (photos #19-20) Construction date is outside of the period of significance so this is noncontributing.

Napper's Hospital, 69 East Wardell, Colonial Revival, 1936 (photos #21-22)

Napper's Hospital is the only example of Colonial Revival architecture within the Courthouse Square Historic District. The boxed cornice and returns of this brown brick building feature wooden eaves with dentils and copper guttering. Concrete shingles cover the roof. The five bays have metal casement windows highlighted with keystones. The triangular pedimented portico is supported by paired Doric columns. The entry is accented with sidelights and a fanlight. Fanlights can also be seen beneath the eaves in the gable ends. A drive-through portico is located on the east side of the building and a smaller pedimented entrance with Doric columns is found on the west side. The building continues to serve as medical and professional offices.

Commercial Hotel, 59 East Wardell, Italianate, 1873-75 (photos #21 & 23)

The Hubbard Brothers are attributed with the construction of this hotel, one of the oldest buildings within the historic district. Paired wooden brackets and cornice returns accent the red brick of this three-story structure with end chimneys. A two-story Colonial Revival style porch was added to the front (north) façade of this building in the late 1940s. Early two-over-two and second story four-over-four windows are original. A rear wooden clapboard addition forms an L and is accented with paired wooden eave brackets.

Scott Theater, 31 East Wardell, Art Moderne, 1946 (photo #25) The Scott Theater maintains much of its original historic fabric. A limestone cap with decorative corner blocks spans above a façade covered in light green and brown glazed tiles. The corner ticket window and movie poster display boxes are still in their original locations as are the double entry doors surrounded by black Carrera glass. The marquee projects over the sidewalk and includes a stylized "S" similar to the decorative corner blocks. This theater has operated continuously from this location since its opening.

Scott County Public Library, 108 South Main Street, NeoClassical Revival, 1919 (photo #26) Built from designs furnished by the Carnegie Corporation, the architect for the building was Clifford Shopbell of Evansville, Indiana and the builder was J. Fred Beggs of Scottsburg. Sitting at a forty-five degree angle at

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Scott County Public Library – continued

the corner of Main and First Streets, a direct view of the courthouse is gained. Built of rough brown brick and smooth dressed limestone, the library is one story with an above grade basement. A projecting central bay contains the front entry of a three bay wide façade. Tripartite widows flanking the entry have a stone surround with a keystone. A course of limestone runs above the window openings and a denticulated moulding runs above this course. An addition to the library was completed in 1986 at the rear of the original building and is very much in keeping with the original architecture.

W.A. Smith Tavern, Railroad Street, Italianate, c.1880 (photo #28) This two story brick building was in existence by 1884 when a one-story brick addition was constructed to its north. A projecting wooden cornice with sandwich brackets is nestled beneath the hipped roof. Segmentally arched one-over-one windows are found on the second story. The storefront level retains its original square cast iron supports, although the openings have been reduced. A second story entrance on the south elevation no longer features the original wrought iron balcony. The tavern operated from 1884 to 1912 and was a popular gathering spot given its proximity to the railroad. The building has just recently undergone structural rehabilitation with space for offices and shops on the first floor and residential apartments on the first and second floors.

Scott County Bank, 98 South Main Street, Italianate, 1906 (photo #29) This two story brick building served as the location of the Scott County Bank from its construction until 1940. It features a Mesker Bros. cast iron and pressed metal façade. A projecting metal cornice includes console brackets and modillions. Corinthian columns and sunflowers are also incorporated into the design. Windows opening onto Main Street are rectangular in shape, while those facing Wardell Street are Italianate with round brick arches. A recessed, angled entrance is located at the corner of Main and Wardell Streets and comprises the south bay. The north bay opening is also recessed and a doorway that leads to the second floor of both bays is found on the left hand side of this bay.

T.H. Everitt Building, 80 South Main Street, 20th Century Commercial, 1912 (photos #29-30) A crenelated red brick recessed cornice rests atop the tan brick façade of this two story structure. The builder's name, "T.H. Everitt", is carved into a stone table located above the second story windows. These paired windows, which are double hung with transoms, also feature stone lintels and sills. Decorative red brick accents the sandstone colored brick of the façade. The first floor configuration is open with a partially enclosed stairway leading to the second floor on the north side. A single glass door, similar to the main entrance, can serve this stairwell.

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Prosser's Hardware, 68 South Main Street, 20th Century Commercial, 1912, (photos # 29-30) Utilizing the same style and materials this building, which adjoins the Everitt Building, was built the same year. The builder, however, was Clay Prosser whose purpose in construction was to house his hardware store. A limestone cap with red brick accents tops the main façade. The paired second story windows are double hung with transoms and stone lintels and sills. On the ground floor, the storefront is divided into two bays with individual recessed entries and large plate glass windows set in copper frames. Entrance to the second floor of this building and the adjoining one is through an interior stairway along the north wall of the Everitt building. The original amber colored Luxfer glass transom still spans both bays. This building has undergone an interior and structural rehabilitation, including the replacement of the floor joists and the repair of the pressed tin ceilings.

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Scottsburg Courthouse Square Historic District Resource List

Scott Co Courthouse	1873	Italianate	Contributing
<i>Scott County Commissioners East McClain Avenue, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			
Wm H English Statue	1907		Contributing
<i>Scott County Commissioners 1 East McClain Avenue, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			
Gazebo	1983		Noncontributing
<i>Scott County Commissioners 1 East McClain Avenue, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			
Cast Iron Gate Posts	1873	Italianate	Contributing
<i>Scott County Commissioners 1 East McClain Avenue, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			
 <u>McCLAIN AVENUE</u>			
Gladstein's Office	1947	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>Rick Barrett 29 West McClain, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			
Brodt Building	1900	20th Century Commercial	Noncontributing
<i>59 West McClain Ricky Barrett 155 Keith Street, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			
Brodt Building	1920	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>Robert Cathcart 145 W McClain, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			

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Town Tavern <i>Tom Cox</i> 38 W McClain, Scottsburg, IN 47170	1924	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
Salem Roger's Grocery <i>Dr. Stanton Dunn</i> 30 W McClain, Scottsburg, IN 47170	1923	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
A & P Grocery 22 W McClain	1923	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
Harmon <i>Rick Barret</i> 4 W McClain, Scottsburg, IN 47170	1907	20th Century Commercial	Noncontributing
Corner Drugstore <i>Phyllis & Howard Davis</i> 2 W McClain, Scottsburg, IN 47170	c1880	19th Century Commercial	Contributing
City Hall 2 East McClain Avenue, Scottsburg, IN 47170	1899	Richardsonian Romanesque	Contributing
Shapinsky's 2 East McClain Avenue, Scottsburg, IN 47170 (10 E McClain)	1906	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
The Pub 18 East McClain	1900	20th Century Commercial	Noncontributing
WMPI/Dismore Grocery <i>Ray Rice</i> 22 E McClain, Scottsburg, IN 47170	1900	20th Century Commercial	Noncontributing
Hubbard Hardware <i>David Dowd</i> 36 E McClain, Scottsburg, IN 47170	1908	20th Century Commercial	Contributing

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Samuel B. Wells Bldg	1900	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>L.L. & Juanita Lowry</i> <i>46 E McClain, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			
Spellman Building	c1905	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>Ed Mitchell</i> <i>48 E McClain, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			
Spellman Building	c1905	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>Roy Lowe</i> <i>56 E McClain, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			
Fisher Building	c1890	19th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>Roy Lowe</i> <i>72 E McClain, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			
Fisher Building	c1880	Victorian Commercial/Eastlake	Contributing
<i>Randy Edwards</i> <i>82 East McClain, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			
<u>KERTON STREET</u>			
Stewart's Garage	1940	20th Century Functional	Noncontributing
<i>Bill Hoagland</i> <i>80 N First, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			
Hubbard Lumber Yard	1908	Early 20th Century Warehouse	Contributing
<i>David Dowd</i> <i>36 East McClain, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			
<u>FIRST STREET</u>			
Stewart Funeral Home	1940	Colonial	Contributing
<i>Bill Hoagland</i> <i>80 N First, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			

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Amick's Shoe Store c1911 <i>Roger Duvall</i> <i>5 South 1st St, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>	19th Century Commercial	Contributing
Changes Unlimited 1952 <i>Denny Gricius</i> <i>15 South First, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
Storefront Church 1938 <i>Denny Gricius</i> <i>32 South First, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
Merry's Insurance 1890 <i>Bobby Merry</i> <i>37 South First, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>	19th Century Commercial	Contributing
Masonic Building 1907 <i>Denny Gricius</i> <i>65 South First, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
Everitt Building 1959 <i>Denny Gricius</i> <i>83 South First, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>	20th Century Commercial	Noncontributing
McClain's 1935 <i>Jim McClain</i> <i>93 South First, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>	20th Century Commercial	Contributing

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Scottsburg Courthouse Square Historic District

WARDELL STREET

Everitt Building	1933	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>Scott County Commissioners</i> <i>1 East McClain Avenue, Scottsburg, IN 47170 (87 E Wardell)</i>			
Everitt Building	1940	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>Scott County Commissioners</i> <i>1 East McClain Avenue, Scottsburg, IN 47170 (85 E Wardell)</i>			
Napper Hospital	1936	Colonial Revival	Contributing
<i>Bacala, 69 East Wardell, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			
Commercial Hotel	1873	Italianate	Contributing
<i>Bob Martin</i> <i>59 E Wardell, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			
Warmouth Block	1886	19th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>Houston & Thompson</i> <i>49 East Wardell, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			
Cravens Hardware	1907	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>Terry Amick</i> <i>29 East Wardell, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			
Scott Theater	1946	Art Moderne	Contributing
<i>Bill & Phyllis Duke</i> <i>31 East Wardell, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			
Garriott Building	1906	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>Roy Meranda</i> <i>1856 South Meranda Lane, Scottsburg, IN 47170 (9 E Wardell)</i>			
Scott County Library	1919	Renaissance Revival	Contributing
<i>108 South Main, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			

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Scottsburg Courthouse Square Historic District

Post Office Building	1910	Romanesque Vernacular	Contributing
<i>John Dietrich</i> <i>63 West Wardell, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			

RAILROAD STREET

W.A. Smith Tavern	c1884	Italianate	Contributing
<i>Chris & Ruby Wakeman</i> <i>79 South Railroad, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			

1 story attached to Tavern	1943	Commercial Vernacular	Contributing
<i>Chris & Ruby Wakeman</i> <i>77 South Railroad, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			

Corner Barber Shop	1920	Commercial Vernacular	Contributing
<i>Robert Cathcart</i> <i>15 S Railroad, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			

MAIN STREET

Scott Co State Bank	1906	Italianate	Contributing
<i>Roy Lowe</i> <i>93 S Main, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			

T H Everitt Building	1912	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>Chris & Ruby Wakeman</i> <i>64 South Main, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			

Prosser's Hardware	1912	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>Chris & Ruby Wakeman</i> <i>64 South Main, Scottsburg, IN 47170 (68 S Main)</i>			

Hardy's Café	1941	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>Jan Hardy</i> <i>48 South Main, Scottsburg, IN 47170</i>			

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Scottsburg Courthouse Square Historic District

Ritter Building	1924	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>Redman Lodge</i> 46 S Main, Scottsburg, IN 47170			
West Building	1929	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>Linda Hoskins</i> 30 S Main, Scottsburg, IN 47170			
Dunlevy Building	1913	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>Larry Dismore</i> 26 South Main, Scottsburg, IN 47170			
Lodge/Gladstein's	1911	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>Bryant Kost</i> 4 S Main, Scottsburg, IN 47170			
Mount Law Office	1906	20th Century Commercial	Noncontributing
<i>Ron West / John Craig</i> 50 N Main, Scottsburg, IN 47170			
Ritter's Bakery	1914	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>Robert Spiller / Michael Badger</i> 82 N Main, Scottsburg, IN 47170			
Scottsburg Depot	1872	Late Victorian Stick Style	Contributing
<i>City of Scottsburg</i> 2 East McClain Avenue, Scottsburg, IN 47170 (90 North Main)			
Beauty Shop	1950	20th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>Jeanette Murray</i> 69 N Main, Scottsburg, IN 47170			
Shapinsky's Office	1908	19th Century Commercial	Contributing
<i>City Hall</i> 2 East McClain Avenue, Scottsburg, IN 47170			

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Scottsburg Courthouse Square Historic District

The Scottsburg Courthouse Square Historic District qualifies for listing on the National Register of Historic Places based on the eligibility requirements of criteria A and C. This district is significant by virtue of having served as Scott County's second seat of government and also as the largest commercial center. The architecture associated with these functions, the close ties to transportation, and the social history that evolved from these factors have given the district a distinction that is not found in other areas of the county. The period of significance for this district begins in 1873 when the courthouse was constructed. The closing date for the period of significance is 1952, or fifty years ago.

Settlement in what would become Scott County began in 1804 while Indiana was still a territory. Traveling approximately 20 miles north of the Ohio River, when desirable land holdings along the river had already been obtained, settlers began to stake their claims here. When statehood came in 1816, a system of county governments established several counties in the southern portion of the state. Scott County, however, was not one of these. As settlement continued to grow, residents disliked the distance necessary for travel to their respective county seats of government thus a new county was established to lessen the burden. A legislative act passed on January 12, 1820 called for the creation of Scott County to be made up of portions of Clark, Jefferson, Jennings, Washington, and Jackson counties. This became effective on February 1, 1820 and was named in honor of General Charles Scott of Virginia, hero of the American Revolution, Indian fighter, and the fourth governor of Kentucky from 1808-1812. Commissioners appointed by the act forming the county reported their selection of Lexington as the county seat on March 6, 1820. The town of Lexington in the southeastern portion of Scott County was the likely choice since it was the only town at the time. Platted in 1813, it was incorporated by an act of the state legislature in 1815. The town had grown rapidly because of its location at the intersection of the Cincinnati Trace and the Bethlehem-Rockford Road. Pioneer cabins had been constructed as early as 1805, but the first business to be built was a log tavern at the crossroads. The 1820 census for the new county showed a population of 2,334 people of whom six were stated to be slaves.

Lexington remained the first county seat of Scott for fifty years despite several attempts to remove it to a more central location. As the county grew in population and began to spread to the north and west of Lexington, many sought a more central location. The building of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad in 1852 made it possible to select a site on a rail-line that would be more satisfactory in every way for the county seat. The J.M. & I. Railroad centrally bisected the county running north and south. A new town was platted by two proprietors, Henry K. Wardell and William Estil, on March 27, 1871 along the east side of the railroad tracks. The town was named Scottsburg in honor of Horace Scott, the president of the J.M. & I Railroad. A new railroad station for this growing community was deemed necessary and railroad records indicate that a station was erected in 1872.

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This depot (#9) would become the community's link to the railroad and to the outside world serving as a point of entry for newcomers, a meeting place for those returning home, and the arrival place for the U.S. mail. The telegraph station was also located here making communication before the telephone possible.

Three acres of land for the new courthouse and jail were deeded to the county commissioners by Henry and Louisa Wardell on September 5, 1870. This land was directly south of the town of Centerville, platted in 1850. A new courthouse for the county was completed on the three acres of land given by the Wardells in 1874. Travis Carter constructed the building from the plans of Andrew Baty who chose an Italianate style two-story brick structure (#1-4). With the location of the new courthouse here, Scottsburg became the prominent urban center in this rural agricultural economic based county. The town of Centerville, located north of Kerton Street and stretching to Owen Street, would soon be encompassed by Scottsburg. The 1880 census showed a population of 454 people in the nine year-old town. The 1890 census showed an increase at 613.

Because much of the area was covered by virgin timber, this industry prospered tremendously in Scott County. The timber, much sought after by the shipyards in Madison, Jeffersonville, and New Albany, was placed on rail cars at Scottsburg and sent south. Sawmills and specialized lumber mills could be found along both sides of the tracks and this no doubt led to the construction of many of the early frame buildings around the square. In 1889 there was a tile works and a brickyard two blocks east of the courtyard.

Because the early economy of Scott County was based on agriculture, Scottsburg's status as county seat, along with its central location and access to the railroad, allowed for the development of a market town. Farmers would come to town to sell their agricultural products, make purchases, and conduct business, thus leading to the growth of a commercial district. Lots were being sold even before the courthouse was constructed. The original plat of Scottsburg has 77 lots and encompasses a little more than eight city blocks. Of these, 32 lots are in the historic district. The old Commercial Hotel (#23), located at 59 East Wardell, Lot No.5, was under construction from 1873-1875. Originally known as the Hubbard House, it was built by the Hubbard brothers. On lot number 32 at 36 East McClain Avenue, the old Hubbard's Hardware building (#12) and to the north the lumber yard (#16) are found. They were built in 1908 by W.L. Hubbard. The previous frame constructed building on this site was destroyed by fire. Hubbard's was constructed of brick in the commercial vernacular style.

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The oldest commercial building in Scottsburg is the Fisher Building (#14) located at 82 East McClain on the north side of the square on Lot No. 39. It was constructed of brick with a cast iron front in the 1880s by J.L. Fisher in Italianate Commercial style with Eastlake ornamentation and served in its early days as a general store, furniture store, undertaking business and theater. Just one block west, also on the northwest corner at the intersection of Main Street and McClain Avenue can be found another building that was also constructed in the 1880s. This two-story brick building (#7) is a commercial vernacular style that has served as a grocery, drug store and today an antique mall.

Several fires in the early 1900s significantly changed the appearance of the downtown. Bucket brigades could do little to keep fires from spreading over a large area of the downtown that was dominated by one and two story frame structures. When these structures were destroyed, they were replaced by more substantial buildings constructed in various shades of red and brown brick. Significant fires took place on the square in 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, and 1914. The fire in 1907 left a pile of rubble along Main Street from Wardell Street north to the I.O.O.F. Lodge at 4 South Main Street, the last building in that block. It was a frame building at that time and it too would burn down during the Livery Stable fire of 1911. The lodge would rebuild, this time with brick (#32), and the building is still there today even though it was damaged by fire in 1914 and then remodeled. A fire on the block to the south of the courtyard occurred in 1905 when a home to the east on Lot 9 caught fire and burned. The two story frame building at 9 East Wardell was replaced with the present two story, two section commercial vernacular brick building that serves as a dentist's office and Citgo Financial (#25). Another fire occurred in 1909 in the next block further west on Wardell that would destroy all the buildings on Lots 20 and 150; this included the post office. A new one-story brick post office (#27) of Romanesque Revival style was constructed in 1910 and served the community in this capacity until 1966. Law and accounting offices are currently housed here.

Found inside the district along with county offices is the current City Hall (#10 – 11), constructed in 1899-1900 as a bank. Directly adjacent to the district to the east is the past town hall, constructed in 1889 as a doctor's office. Prominent two story brick buildings that housed government offices and businesses, along with buildings constructed for meeting places and entertainment (fraternal buildings (#19, #32), theaters (#14, #25), and a Carnegie library (#26), front out onto the courtyard square. As a result, a rich social history has developed. Although many commercial ventures have moved out of the downtown area in recent years, several still remain. The majority of these buildings house offices and entertainment facilities for the community. Professional offices for physicians, lawyers, and accountants can be found here. The library, several restaurants, a movie theater, antique malls and shops, two photography studios, and a storefront church occupy several of these buildings.

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Just as the functions of the courthouse square developed and changed over time, so did its architecture. The district is architecturally significant because of its singular collection of building types and styles. It is the most impressive historic commercial and governmental center in the county. Building types represented in the district range from an I-house-inspired 1870s hotel (The Commercial, 59 Wardell), to a classic frame depot, to the Moderne Style Scott Theater, finished in 1946. The district also has several complete cast iron and sheet metal Mesker facades, as well as other fronts with cast iron elements. Governmental buildings in the district are locally distinguished, by both their unique role as well as by their architecture. With a cruciform plan and hooded windows, the courthouse is one of few surviving Italianate style courthouses in the state. The Carnegie Library was designed by noted Evansville architect Clifford Shopbell. It owes its NeoClassical look to its symmetry and chaste ornamentation, not to mention Carnegie's insistence on functional yet attractive libraries. Though many businesses have sprung up west of the square, closer to the I-65 interchange, downtown Scottsburg remains the governmental center of the county.

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Scottsburg Courthouse Square Historic District

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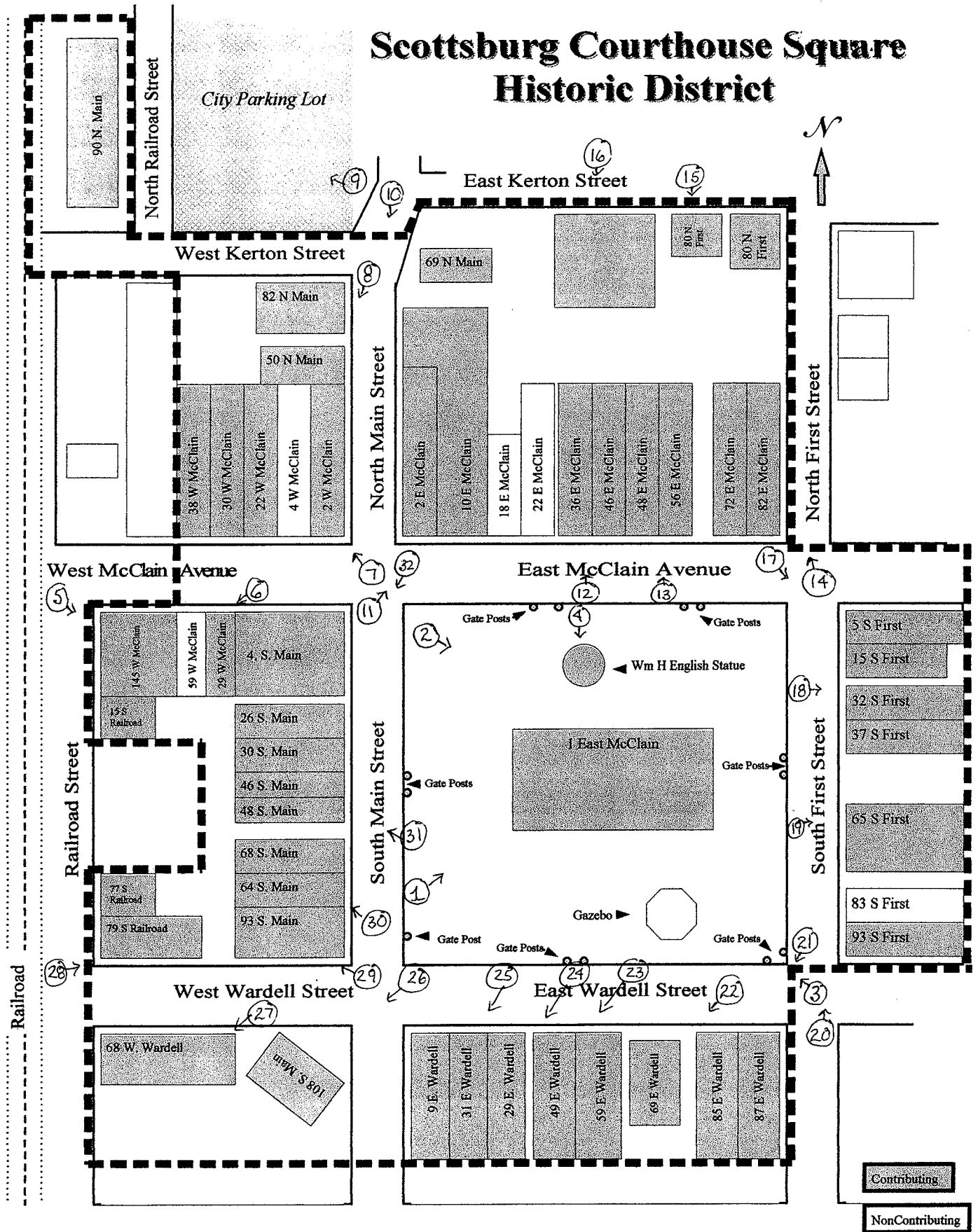
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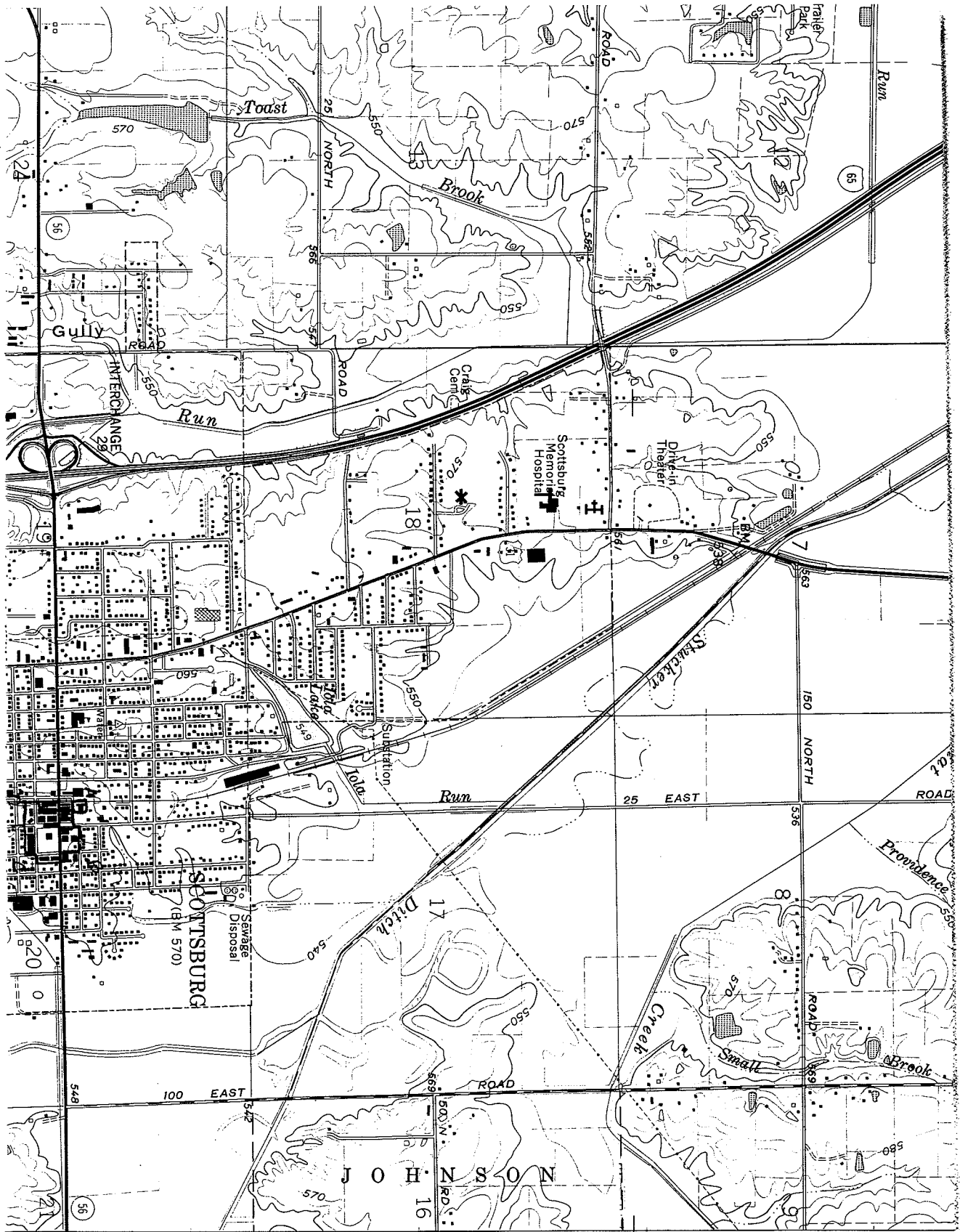
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Scottsburg Courthouse Square Historic District

Starting at the southeast corner of the square turn east and cross South First Street. Follow the north curb line east to the rear property line of 93 South First Street and turn north. Proceed north along the east property lines of 93 through 5 South First Street. Cross East McClain Avenue and turn west along the north curb line of East McClain Avenue. Cross North First Street and turn north at the southeast corner of 82 East McClain Avenue. Follow the west curb line north to East Kerton Street. Turn west at East Kerton Street and follow the south curbline west to North Main Street. Continue south along the east curbline of North Main Street to the intersection with West Kerton Street. Turn west and follow the north curbline of East Kerton to North Railroad Street. Follow the west curbline of North Railroad Street to the northern property boundary of 90 North Main and turn west proceeding to the railroad tracks. Turn south along the railroad tracks and cross West Kerton Street. Turn east and follow the south curb line to the west boundary of 38 West McClain Avenue. Continue south and follow said property line crossing West McClain Avenue. Turn west and proceed along the south curb line to the west property line of 145 West McClain Avenue. Turn south and follow the east curbline of Railroad Street to the south side of 15 South Railroad Street and proceed east until coming to the north/south alley. Turn south at the alley until you come to the north side of the property line for 77 South Railroad. Follow that property line until you come to the east curbline of South Railroad. Following the east curbline of South Railroad Street, crossing West Wardell Street and continue to follow the east curbline south to the alley. Turn east following the property line on the south side of 63 West Wardell and cross South Main Street following the south property line starting at 9 East Wardell and running east to the east side of 87 East Wardell. Turning north, follow the west curbline of South First Street and cross East Wardell Street to the southeast corner of the square.

Scottsburg Courthouse Square Historic District





IND. 3 (BLOCHER)
22 MI. 3861 II NW

4283 SCOTTSBLUFF
COURTHOUSE SQUARE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
A 16 666420 428256
B 16 667120 428252
C 16 667120 428224
D 16 666420 428224

Scottsburg Courthouse Square Historic District

City Parking Lot

Streets: North Railroad Street, West Kerton Street, East Kerton Street, North Main Street, West McClain Avenue, East McClain Avenue, Railroad Street, South Main Street, South First Street, West Wardell Street, East Wardell Street.

Buildings and Landmarks: 90 N. Main, 69 N Main, 82 N Main, 50 N Main, 38 W McClain, 30 W McClain, 22 W McClain, 4 W McClain, 2 W McClain, 2 E McClain, 10 E McClain, 18 E McClain, 22 E McClain, 26 E McClain, 16 E McClain, 48 E McClain, 58 E McClain, 72 E McClain, 82 E McClain, 80 N First, 80 N Main, 5 S First, 15 S First, 32 S First, 37 S First, 65 S First, 83 S First, 93 S First, 14 S McClain, 59 W McClain, 29 W McClain, 4 S Main, 26 S Main, 30 S Main, 46 S Main, 48 S Main, 68 S Main, 64 S Main, 93 S Main, 72 S Railroad, 77 S Railroad, 79 S Railroad, 68 W Wardell, 101 S Main, 9 E Wardell, 31 E Wardell, 29 E Wardell, 49 E Wardell, 59 E Wardell, 69 E Wardell, 85 E Wardell, 87 E Wardell, 1 East McClain, Wm H English Statue, Gazebo, Gate Posts.

Contributing Buildings: (Shaded areas)

NonContributing Buildings: (Unshaded areas)

Map Details: The map shows a grid of streets with various buildings labeled. A large shaded area in the center represents the historic district. A north arrow is located in the top right corner. Circled numbers 1 through 32 are placed along the streets, likely indicating specific points of interest or survey markers. The map is titled "Scottsburg Courthouse Square Historic District" and includes a legend for "Contributing" and "NonContributing" buildings.

NonContributing